

# ADVANCE OF GERMANS CHECKED; FORCED TO RETIRE ON ST. QUENTIN

## OTHER NATIONS MAY JOIN IN WAR IF TURKEY ENTERS

Extension of Hostilities to Italy, the Balkans, Persia, Egypt and India Feared.

## DELAY IN DECLARATION TO FINISH PREPARATION

Presence of Japanese Forces in Western Asia Would Not Be Surprising.

## HELPING HAND TO ENGLAND

Great Britain Consulted as to Possible Assistance Outside Far East.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Intimations have come to many European diplomats in Washington that hostilities may extend not only to Italy and the Balkans, should Turkey enter the field, but to the Caucasus, Persia, Egypt and India as well. In such event, the presence of Japanese troops and fleets in Western Asia to assist England in either India or Persia, would not be surprising, according to diplomats representing the allied powers.

While Japan has confined her present operations against Germany to Manchuria and the China seas, the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, it was said, might lead her to extend her helping hand to her ally elsewhere in Asia.

A Russian-British ambassador here, made public a cablegram from his government, which is interpreted as "conclusive evidence" of the Russian intention to remain neutral, but his views were not shared by diplomats representing the allies. The latter are confident that Turkey is merely delaying an announcement, while completing military preparations. The Turkish ambassador's cablegram was as follows:

"We have the honor to inform you that the Turkish government, in view of the neutrality, have declared, the military authorities have received orders to insure the safety of merchant vessels of the belligerent nations taking refuge in our ports."

## AMERICAN AMBASSADOR CALLS UPON EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN OF MILITARY AGE TO ENLIST FOR SERVICE.

NAVY IS NOW DOING ITS PART

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The ambassador here, made public a cablegram from his government, which is interpreted as "conclusive evidence" of the Russian intention to remain neutral, but his views were not shared by diplomats representing the allies. The latter are confident that Turkey is merely delaying an announcement, while completing military preparations. The Turkish ambassador's cablegram was as follows:

"We have the honor to inform you that the Turkish government, in view of the neutrality, have declared, the military authorities have received orders to insure the safety of merchant vessels of the belligerent nations taking refuge in our ports."

## ASQUITH URGES BRITONS TO COME TO NATION'S AID

Premier Makes Special Appeal to Noncommissioned Officers to Return to Army—Finds Abundant Comfort in Progress of War.

LONDON, September 4.—(4.30 P. M.)—Premier Asquith today made the first of a series of appeals for an increase of British land forces. At a meeting at Guild Hall he described the empire as involved in a bloody arbitrament of might versus right, and requested every able-bodied Briton of military age to join the colors.

The premier opened his address with the heartening announcement that up to today between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call. "We now find ourselves involved with the whole strength of this empire in a bloody arbitrament of might versus right," the premier declared, "that has been entered into with clear judgment and a clear conscience. What would have been our place among the nations if we had been base enough or so paralyzed in our sense of honor and duty to be false to our word and faithless to our friends? We should have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command, while this small and unprotected state, Belgium, was defending her vital liberties and making a heroic stand against overwhelming forces."

The premier detailed the heroic efforts of the Belgian forces, and enumerated countless outrages on the part of what he termed "buccannering adventurers." He declared that the greatest crime against civilization was the shedding of Belgian blood. "This shameful holocaust," the premier continued, "was performed by blood barbarian vengeance. Sooner than stand aside, we would see this country of ours blotted out from the pages of history."

Mr. Asquith declared the invasion of Belgium was the first step in a greater policy to crush the freedom and autonomy of the free states of Europe.



## ASQUITH URGES BRITONS TO COME TO NATION'S AID

NAVY IS NOW DOING ITS PART

LONDON, September 4.—(4.30 P. M.)—Premier Asquith today made the first of a series of appeals for an increase of British land forces. At a meeting at Guild Hall he described the empire as involved in a bloody arbitrament of might versus right, and requested every able-bodied Briton of military age to join the colors.

The premier opened his address with the heartening announcement that up to today between 250,000 and 300,000 recruits had responded to the call. "We now find ourselves involved with the whole strength of this empire in a bloody arbitrament of might versus right," the premier declared, "that has been entered into with clear judgment and a clear conscience. What would have been our place among the nations if we had been base enough or so paralyzed in our sense of honor and duty to be false to our word and faithless to our friends? We should have been standing by with folded arms and with such countenance as we could command, while this small and unprotected state, Belgium, was defending her vital liberties and making a heroic stand against overwhelming forces."

The premier detailed the heroic efforts of the Belgian forces, and enumerated countless outrages on the part of what he termed "buccannering adventurers." He declared that the greatest crime against civilization was the shedding of Belgian blood. "This shameful holocaust," the premier continued, "was performed by blood barbarian vengeance. Sooner than stand aside, we would see this country of ours blotted out from the pages of history."

Mr. Asquith declared the invasion of Belgium was the first step in a greater policy to crush the freedom and autonomy of the free states of Europe.

The premier made a special appeal to noncommissioned officers to return to the army. He said his appeal was addressed as much to employers as to the employees, who should be assured reinstatement in their positions on their return.

The premier indicated, already was doing its part. It had sealed up the fleet of Germany, he said, and was thirsting for a trial of strength in the open.

The navy, the premier said, had hunted the German merchantmen from the high seas, and when the few German cruisers which still infested the distant ocean had been disposed of, it would be very soon, the navy would have achieved its British and American ships are equally unfounded. There is no reason to believe that any

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## BRITISH SHIPS SUPPLIED OFF NEW YORK HARBOR

German Ambassador Makes Charge Against Vessels Flying American Flag.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, announced here today that he had made an official complaint to Secretary Bryan that ships flying the American flag were provisioning and coaling British cruisers lying off New York Harbor.

The ambassador said that the information on which he based his complaint had come to him through his secretary, who received it from "other sources."

"I have positive information," he continued, "that the cruisers sent wireless messages to the British consulate in New York. Soon after, a vessel flying the American flag, accompanied by several coal barges, put out of New York Harbor to the cruisers, and at a point ten miles outside the three-mile limit, supplied them with ammunition, coal and provisions. According to my information this has been going on for some time, and the port of New York has been made the supply depot for English men-of-war."

The ambassador said that it was his information that the coal and provisions were supplied by American firms.

The ambassador said emphatically that Germany had not received arms, ammunition or provisions from dealers in the United States and would not do so.

He declared that the greatest crime against civilization was the shedding of Belgian blood. "This shameful holocaust," the premier continued, "was performed by blood barbarian vengeance. Sooner than stand aside, we would see this country of ours blotted out from the pages of history."

Mr. Asquith declared the invasion of Belgium was the first step in a greater policy to crush the freedom and autonomy of the free states of Europe.

The premier made a special appeal to noncommissioned officers to return to the army. He said his appeal was addressed as much to employers as to the employees, who should be assured reinstatement in their positions on their return.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## FOOD DEALERS INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Charged With Fixing Prices by "Ballots," "Suggestions" or Verbal Agreements.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Thirty-one food dealers were indicted here today by a Federal grand jury under the Sherman law on counts charging price-fixing. It was the first big development in the investigation the department of justice is conducting, at the direction of President Wilson against food dealers who are alleged to have seized upon the European war as a pretext to increase the cost of living.

All the indicted men are local produce dealers or commission merchants. No nationally known firm was indicted.

At the department of justice it was said government agents working in many States for evidence of price-fixing were expected to make reports soon which officials hoped would be the basis of other indictments. Attorney General Gregory said:

"Under conditions now existing throughout the world, capitalization of misfortune and oppression of our own people by the arbitrary increase of the prices of foodstuffs are so peculiarly reprehensible that whenever convictions can be obtained the government will insist upon sentences of imprisonment—no fine or no civil remedy will be deemed adequate."

United States attorneys are being instructed promptly to ask for indictments whenever the facts will permit, to push these to early trial, and upon convictions, to insist upon prison sentences.

"It must, of course, be remembered that, without the District of Columbia, only those agreements and combinations which affect directly interstate or foreign commerce can be reached. As to other matters, State statutes must be relied upon."

The men indicted here today are charged with having fixed prices every day by "ballots," "suggestions," or verbal agreement, and to have circulated price lists which completely eliminated a competitive market for food. That is alleged to be an unlawful restraint of trade prohibited by the Sherman act in Federal districts. The penalty on conviction is a year's imprisonment or a \$5,000 fine, or both.

Benches warrants were issued for all the indicted men, and bail was given for their appearance in court.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## WILSON ASKS CONGRESS FOR WAR TAX MEASURE

In Personal Address, Urges Legislation to Raise \$100,000,000 Year Additional Revenue.

## PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY

Committee Immediately Begins Consideration of Plans to Raise Amount Needed—Various Members Make Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—"We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it," said President Wilson today, presenting before a joint session of Congress his appeal for an emergency internal revenue measure to raise \$100,000,000, the government's probable loss in customs receipts because of the European war. Prompt action was necessary, the President said, "to keep the Treasury strong."

His only suggestion as to the method for levying the tax was that sources be chosen that would "begin to yield at once, and yield with a certain and constant flow."

The appeal met with quick action. As soon as the President had left the House chamber, amidst an outburst of applause, Speaker Clark referred the message to the Ways and Means Committee. Democratic members of the committee met to-night at the call of the chairman, Representative Underwood, and began consideration of plans to raise the additional revenue. Various members suggested sources which they believed would be properly subjected to additional taxation. On the list suggested were:

"Gasoline, a tax of 1 or 2 cents a gallon; railroad and amusement tickets, a tax of 5 to 10 per cent; beer, an increase of 50 cents a barrel; domestic wines, whiskey, an increase of 15 cents a gallon; predatory articles, tobacco and tobacco products, chewing gum, soft drinks, playing cards."

## RAILROAD TICKET TAX IS NOT WELL RECEIVED

The proposal to tax railroad tickets was not received with enthusiasm by members of the committee, although it was estimated that a 5 per cent tax would raise \$16,000,000.

Chairman Underwood said the article suggested would be gone over, and a list of taxable articles agreed on by elimination. This list would be submitted to the Treasury Department promptly early next week. When the bill is completed in committee, it probably will be brought into the House under a special rule and hurried through.

President Wilson was given an enthusiastic greeting when he entered the House chamber, escorted by Senators Kern, Clark and Gallinger and Representatives Underwood, Fitzgerald and Mann.

The President said he had come to discharge a duty he wished he could avoid, but made it plain that additional revenue was necessary, and that he performed his duty without hesitation or apology.

Unforeseen conditions occasioned by the conflict in Europe, he said, had created conditions which, unless dealt with promptly, might involve consequences of the "most embarrassing and deplorable sort."

To borrow money, the President said, was unwise; bond issue would create a "continually and unjustifiable" demand upon money markets, leaving taxation as the only method left to raise revenue. In this situation, he appealed "to the profoundly patriotic people of the country" to take up the burden.



GEN. D'AMADE - COMMANDING THE FRENCH SIXTH CORPS.

## START OF BANK SYSTEM WITHIN NEXT SIX WEEKS

Federal Reserve Board Will Proceed Immediately With Organization.

## CONFERENCE WITH BANKERS

Little Hostility Shown to Early Opening, and Officials Hope All Opposition Will Be Overcome Before That Time Arrives.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—After an all-day conference with clearing-house delegates from many large cities, the Federal Reserve Board announced to-night it would proceed immediately with the organization of the twelve reserve banks provided for by the new currency system. It generally is accepted the system can be in operation about October 1. The actual opening may be delayed, but it was said the twelve banks would be ready to do business within the next six weeks.

According to members of the board, there was little hostility shown at the conference to early opening of the new system, and government officials hope all opposition by bankers will be overcome before the time of opening arrives.

The conference was confined closely to the question of opening, and to a discussion of foreign and domestic exchange. A bulletin furnished such information as the bankers possessed, but left the board without much concrete information.

A committee was named to consider foreign and domestic exchange, and formulate a plan by which American obligations to Europe can be adjusted without taking gold out of the country.

There was some incidental discussion of the general financial situation, and of the recent steps taken by the Treasury Department to issue additional bank currency. In consequence of the meeting, there will be no effort on the part of the reserve board to name the class "C" directors for the reserve banks for some time. Every other step which must precede the opening of the banks will be laid out before the directors are announced.

Following is the announced exchange committee:

J. E. Morgan, Chicago, chairman.  
E. P. Stearns, New York.  
L. L. Rice, Philadelphia.  
Sol Wexler, New Orleans.  
T. B. Beale, Boston.

## SEVERE REPULSE OF KAISER'S MEN ON BATTLE LINE

Attempt to Envelop Left Wing of Allies Is Frustrated.

## THOUSANDS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE

Between 70,000 and 80,000 Will Join in Fight Against Germans.

## ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

Seven Torpedo Boat Destroyers Arrive at Kiel in Damaged Condition.

## German Right Wing Checked by Allies

While official announcements made by the British and French authorities last night were to the effect that there had been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies, unofficial reports said that the German right wing had been checked and forced to retire on St. Quentin, on the River Somme, thirty miles northwest of London.

The British official press bureau, in its statement, said a German movement was developing in an eastward and southward direction. It was suggested that the vessels may be engaged in this movement was omitted.

Further confirmation was received in New York last night that many thousands of Russian troops had gone into France to join the allies against the Germans. Their number was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000.

Newspaper reports to London last night said the Germans were operating in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium, and that the latter town was being bombarded.

That another naval engagement in the North Sea has occurred seems possible from a statement issued by the London official press bureau. It said seven German torpedo-boat destroyers had been killed, wounded or made prisoners, belonging to the German force that was engaged in the recent fight with the British off Heligoland.

The official Russian statement concerning the capture of Lemburg, capital of Galicia, says that it is believed the remnant of the Austrian army left after the Russian attack no longer is of military value. Residual thousands of Austrians, killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russians report that they took 200 guns from the Austrians.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has ordered the captured territory of Austria-Hungary administered by the Russian general in command in that country.

The Bulgarian minister to Greece declares that Bulgaria has decided to maintain her neutrality until the end of the war.

A German aeroplane which tried to approach Paris is reported to have been snatched by the guns of French aviators in an aerial battle.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, September 4.—Reports are received here that the allies have administered a severe repulse to the German advance on the battle line.

The German attempt to envelop the allies left wing has been frustrated. The advance of the Germans has been checked and they have been forced to retire to the west.

St. Quentin is seventy-five miles north of Paris, and thirty miles beyond Senlis, twenty-five miles from Paris, to which the Germans were reported to have advanced on Wednesday. In forty-eight hours, from being twenty-five miles of the capital, the Germans are now seventy-five miles from the outer rim of the Paris forts.

In a battle along the German center, described in Berlin dispatches as "the greatest in history," which is raging between Rheims and Verdun, with the German crown prince in active command, and the Emperor on the scene, official French reports claim the enemy has been checked.

On the extreme right, a German army commanded by General von Beaulieu, is unofficially reported to have crossed from Lorraine into Switzerland to escape the French official French reports claim continued successes in this region.

GERMANS MEET FIRST SERIOUS REVERSES  
At three points, the allies left, the center, and on the right, by a general advance of the French and English, the Germans by these reports have met their first serious reverses since Liege.